

Notes and Descriptions of West American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera).—II.*

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PRIONUS LECONTEI Lameere.

P. lecontei is not a variety or synonym of *P. californicus* as it has been placed by recent writers, but is a very distinct species. It differs markedly from *californicus* in having thirteen-segmented rather than twelve-segmented antennae, with the external processes of segments four to eleven very strongly produced and longer than the segments to which they are attached (in *californicus* the processes are shorter than the segments on which they occur). In addition, the lobes of the third tarsal segment in *lecontei* are obtuse, not acute as in *californicus* and its allies. These characters give *lecontei* a facies quite distinct from that of any other North American species. It appears to be quite rare in collections and I have seen it only from northern California (Mendocino County). *PRIONUS HORNII* Lameere.

I have a number of *Prionus* from southern Arizona which agree with Lameere's description of *P. horni*. These differ from *californicus* only in their slightly smaller average size and in having the twelfth segment of the antennae appendiculate and longer than the penultimate segment. It seems probable that these are no more than a subspecies of *P. californicus*.

XYLOTRECHUS NUNENMACHERI Van Dyke. (Figs. 1, 1a).

In 1920, Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, basing his description on the male, described *nunenmacheri* as a subspecies of *X. insignis* Lec. (Figs. 2, 2a). Mr. G. R. Hopping, in his revision of the Clytini,¹ treats *nunenmacheri* somewhat questionably as a distinct species, stating that "its true status cannot be determined until the female is found." Through the kindness of Mr. W. J. Buckhorn, I have recently had the opportunity of examining a female of this species which was captured by him at Wapinita, Oregon, on May 23, 1934. Mr. Buckhorn took both sexes of *nunenmacheri* from pupal cells in willow, *Salix* sp.

* No. I was published in ENTOM. NEWS, 1934, 65: 161-165, 181-185.

¹ Hopping, G. R. 1932, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 25:542.

Since the female has never been described it seems worthwhile to append the following diagnosis:

♀. Black, elytra with three narrow yellow fasciae. Head moderately closely, rugosely punctured; frontal carina not prominent; antennae piceous. Pronotum moderately closely, rugosely punctured; disk without fasciae; apex feebly margined with yellow. Scutellum slightly transverse, black. Elytra

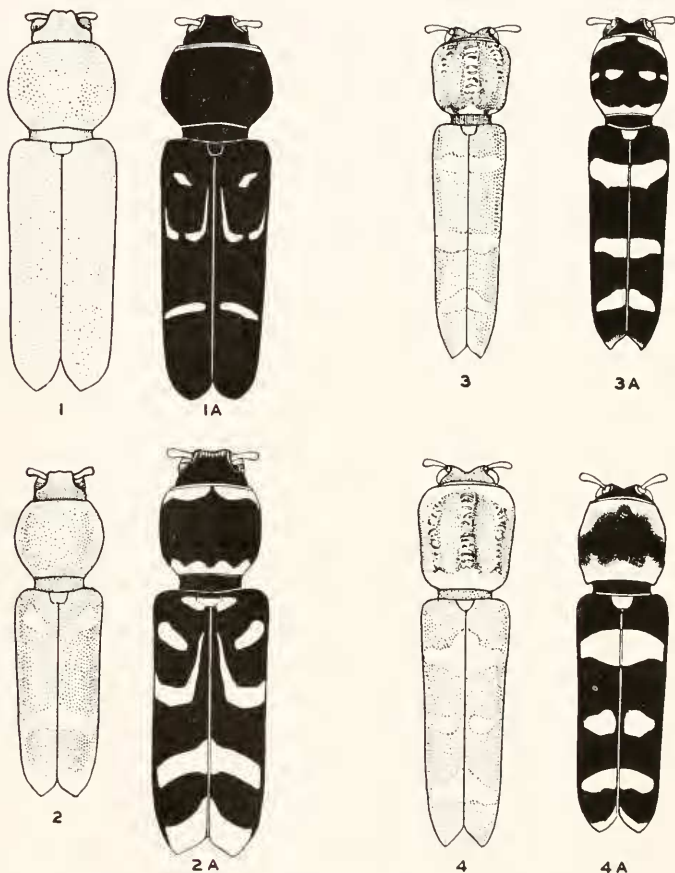


Fig. 1. *Xylotrechus nunenmacheri* Van Dyke, male. 1A, female. Fig. 2. *Xylotrechus insignis* LeConte, male. 2A, female. Fig. 3. *Neoclytus balteatus* LeConte, male. 3A, female. Fig. 4. *Neoclytus resplendens* Linsley, male. 4A, female.

parallel-sided, with a small, acute, ante-median fascia, a broken U-shaped median fascia, and a narrow, transverse, post-median band; apices broadly rounded. Legs piceous. Underside black; apex of abdominal segments narrowly margined with yellow.

The female of *nunenmacheri* differs from the same sex of *insignis* in the more coarsely and rugosely punctured head and pronotum; black, rather than rufous or yellowish, antennae; pronotum feebly margined with yellow at apex (as compared to the broad apical and basal margins in *insignis*), elytra without a yellow circumscutellar patch, elytral fasciae much more narrow and inconspicuous, and elytral apices more broadly rounded. In addition, the pro-, meso-, and metasterna are without any dense patches of yellow pubescence, and the abdominal segments are only feebly margined with yellow, not entirely yellow as in *insignis*. Mr. G. R. Hopping separates *nunenmacheri* from *insignis* on the basis of the elytral apices. However, in the series of *insignis* at hand (over one hundred examples of each sex) there is considerable variation in this character. About all one can safely say is that in general the elytral apices are more obtuse in *nunenmacheri*.

NEOCLYTUS ACUMINATUS Fab.

In eastern North America, this species is typically reddish brown with the outer segments of the antennae, apical three-fourths of the elytra, and underside of the body piceous. In western North America there occurs a subspecies in which the body is uniformly reddish brown without any trace of piceous on the antennae, elytra, or underside. This form I would designate as **Neoclytus acuminatus hesperus** new subspecies.

Holotype male (No. 3940 California Academy of Sciences, Ent.), North Cheyenne Canyon, COLORADO, June 24, 1915, reared from *Quercus* sp.

Neoclytus resplendens new species. (Figs. 4, 4a.)

♂. Elongate, reddish brown, densely clothed with recumbent, white pubescence; elytra with three transverse yellow fasciae. Head sparsely clothed with white pubescence, sulcate between the antennae; eyes small, finely granulated; antennae reaching slightly beyond the humeri, basal segments slender, reddish brown, outer segments swollen, piceous. Pronotum distinctly

longer than broad, wider at apex than at base; disk with three longitudinal rows of transverse rugae; pubescence moderately dense, white, anterior and basal margins with a broad band of dense yellow pile. Scutellum transverse, obtusely pointed behind, densely clothed with yellow pubescence. Elytra parallel-sided, finely punctured; ante-median yellow fascia dilated at suture, median band straight, post-median fascia acute; apices obliquely truncate. Legs slender, sparsely clothed with white hairs; femora unarmed at apex. Under surface densely clothed with white pubescence which is condensed into very dense patches on the anterior margin of the metasternum, the episterna of the meso- and metathorax, and the sides of the abdomen. Length 12-17 mm.

♀. Black; legs, basal one-half of the antennae, and anterior margin of the elytra reddish brown. Pronotum broadly margined at base and apex with yellow pubescence. Elytra with three transverse bands of yellow pubescence much as in the male; apices obtusely rounded. Episterna of meso- and metathorax and abdominal segments densely clothed with yellow pubescence. Length 14-18 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3941 California Academy of Sciences, Ent.), taken in Sequoia National Park, in July, 1931, F. T. Scott collector, allotype female (No. 3942 California Academy of Sciences, Ent.), from Carmel, Monterey County, August 1, 1908, L. S. Slevin collector, and partypes in the collection of the writer as follows: one male and one female from Kelseyville, July, 1933, two males, Sequoia National Park, July, 1931, and one female, Yosemite National Park, August 9, 1933, all in CALIFORNIA.

This species is one of the most beautiful of our North American *Neoclytus*. Since it is probably most closely related to *N. balteatus* LeConte, some of the more important differences are summarized below:

Neoclytus resplendens Male.

Body clothed with dense, white pubescence which is very conspicuous on the underside.

Pronotum broadly margined with yellow at base and apex; ante-median elytral fascia dilated at the suture.

Neoclytus balteatus Male.

Body sparsely pubescent, the pubescence dominantly brownish, inconspicuous on the under side.

Pronotum not margined apically, basal margin narrow, incomplete, dilated at middle; ante-median elytral fascia straight.

Pronotum distinctly longer than broad, wider at apex than at base; punctures and rugae coarser.

Scutellum obtusely pointed behind.

Female.

Disk of pronotum without yellow fasciae.

Elytral apices obtusely rounded.

Pronotum subquadrate, slightly transverse, apex and base subequal in width; punctures and rugae less coarse.

Scutellum subquadrate, truncate behind.

Female.

Disk of pronotum with two transverse yellow fasciae.

Elytral apices obliquely truncate.

The average size of both sexes of *resplendens* is noticeably greater than that of *baltatus*. In addition, all of the examples of *baltatus* that I have seen are from northern California, Oregon, or British Columbia, where it occurs on manzanita, *Arctostaphylos* sp., whereas *resplendens* is found in central and southern California on various species of oaks.

Stenosphenus arizonicus new species.

Rufous; antennae, tibiae, and tarsi black, abdomen piceous. Head short, broad, coarsely and closely punctured; vertex distinctly sulcate between the antennae; antennae one and one-half times as long as the body (♂), finely, closely punctured, segments three to seven spinose at apex, carinate. Pronotum slightly narrowed at the apex, sides feebly rounded; surface smooth, with only scattered, fine punctures; pubescence fine, sparse, suberect. Scutellum finely, closely punctured, densely pubescent. Elytra nearly three times as long as broad, finely, evenly punctured, pubescence suberect, pale, not dense; apices emarginate, the angles spiniform. Legs slender; femora piceous at apex, punctures sparse, pubescence fine, sparse, suberect; tibiae carinate, more closely punctured and pubescent. Prosternum (♂) with a large, depressed, coarsely and cribately punctured area on each side of a medium polished elevation. Episterna of meso- and metathorax, coxae, and abdomen at sides, finely, closely punctured, densely clothed with recumbent, white pubescence; metasternum and abdomen at middle sparsely punctured, clothed with scattered, suberect, pale hairs. Length 12.5 mm.; breadth 3 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3943, California Academy of Sciences, Ent.) from Globe, ARIZONA, August, 1930, collected by Mr. D. K. Duncan.

This species will run to *S. novatus* in Horn's² table of

² Horn, G. H., 1885. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 12: 172.

Stenosphenus, but it differs from that species in the shape of the pronotum which is only slightly wider at base than at apex, the very short, broad head, and the fine punctures of the pronotum and elytra. In *S. novatus* Horn, the head is elongated and narrowed, the antennal tubercles scarcely elevated, the pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly, and the pronotum and elytra coarsely, sparsely punctured.

***Stenosphenus aridus* new species.**

Black; prothorax and femora rufous. Head very coarsely punctured; vertex distinctly sulcate between the antennae; antennae slender, slightly longer than the body (♂), moderately coarsely, closely punctured, ciliate on the inner side, segments three to seven spinose at apex, segments three to nine carinate. Pronotum transverse, as wide at apex as at base, clouded with piceous at the sides and apex; punctuation coarse, irregular, except for the smooth median vitta; coarse and fine punctures intermixed. Scutellum closely, finely punctured and pubescent. Elytra about three times as long as broad; punctures moderately coarse, regular; pubescence long, pale, suberect; apices emarginate, not spinose, the outer angles dentiform. Legs slender, clothed with suberect, pale hairs; femora clouded with piceous at apex, tibiae carinate, first segment of the posterior tarsus slightly longer than the second and third segments together. Prosternum (♂) coarsely punctured and depressed on each side of the median smooth carina. Episterna of meso- and metathorax, and abdomen at the sides, closely, finely punctured, densely clothed with short, white pubescence; metasternum and abdomen at middle, almost glabrous, shining. Length 10 mm.; breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3944 California Academy of Sciences, Ent.) and one paratype male (in the collection of the writer), from Zion National Park, UTAH, May 16-21, 1934, collected by Dr. Donald DeLeon. The specimens were reared from small branches of *Populus fremontii*.

S. aridus is black with the prothorax and femora rufous. The femora at apex and the pronotum at the sides and apex are clouded with piceous. The species appears to be related to the preceding but, in addition to the difference in color, may be distinguished by the more rounded and coarsely punctured pronotum with coarse and fine punctures intermixed, the more coarsely punctured elytra, the unarmed elytral apices, and the denser elytral pubescence.